

THE NAUTILUS.

VOL. XXIX.

NOVEMBER, 1915.

No. 7

A NEW INDIAN SPECIES OF PUPILLIDÆ.

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BIFIDARIA (BENSONELLA) LANDURENSIS n. sp.

Shell rimate, the rimation like a reversed comma, conical, brownish corneous, glossy and smooth except for faint growth-striæ; the apex obtuse, whorls 5, convex, the latter part of the last whorl straightened, slowly ascending. Aperture heart-shaped, vertical, obstructed by three lamellæ upon the parietal wall, two on the columella, and four acute folds or plicæ within the outer and basal margins. Angular lamella not quite marginal, simple continuous and deeply entering; parietal lamella higher and thicker, not emerging quite so far, and also very deeply entering; infraparietal lamella quite small and short, more immersed. Columellar lamella deeply immersed, smaller than the parietal. Infracolumellar lamella small, tubercular, deep within. Plicæ all remote from the margin, the lower palatal largest, the basal, upper palatal and suprapalatal somewhat smaller, all lamellar. Peristome very narrowly expanded, having a perceptibly thickened rim within the basal and outer margins, terminating in a white tubercle above the middle of the outer lip. Above this tubercle the lip is thin and strongly arcuate. Length 2.2, diam. 1.5 mm.

Landour, India, with *B. plicidens* Bens. Type no. 16721 A. N. S. P. This species is perceptibly smaller than *B. plicidens*,

and differs from that species in the following respects: the angular lamella does not emerge quite to the edge of the peristome, and it is continuous, not interrupted, within. The parietal lamella is less remote from the lip-edge, emerging nearly as far as the angular. The lower palatal plica is somewhat stronger.

The only specimen seen was among specimens of *B. plicidens* (*Pupa plicidens*) received from Benson.

Bifidaria plicidens will probably prove to be one of the most widely distributed of Asiatic *Pupillidæ*. Described originally from Landour and Mussoorie, and subsequently reported from Cherra Poonjee, Assam (Godwin-Austen), it has been found by Mr. Y. Hirase at three Japanese localities—Yōrō, Mino; Riozen, Omi; and Suimura, Awa (Shikoku). I cannot see that the specimens show any divergence from Indian examples. I do not know that the species has been reported from China, but there cannot be much doubt that it occurs there. Dr. von Moellendorff has shown that another Japanese *Bifidaria*, *B. armigerella*, has a wide range on the Chinese mainland.

UNIO VIRIDIS CONRAD.

BY BRYANT WALKER.

The recent rediscovery by Mr. Frierson of the Appendix to Conrad's New Fresh Water Shells is a very interesting one. And in connection with it, it is also of interest to note that the "hit or miss" method in naming a species adopted by Conrad in reference to his *subviridis* has been explicitly approved by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. (See Opinion 49). It seems clear that, barring the possible reference of Rafinesque's *viridis* to this species, it must be known as *subviridis* Con., with *tappanianus* Lea as a synonym.

But the identification of Rafinesque's *viridis* with the *compressa* of Lea is by no means so sure as Mr. Frierson assumes, and I desire to file an "interference", as the patent lawyers say, for the purpose of suspending the general adoption of the change